

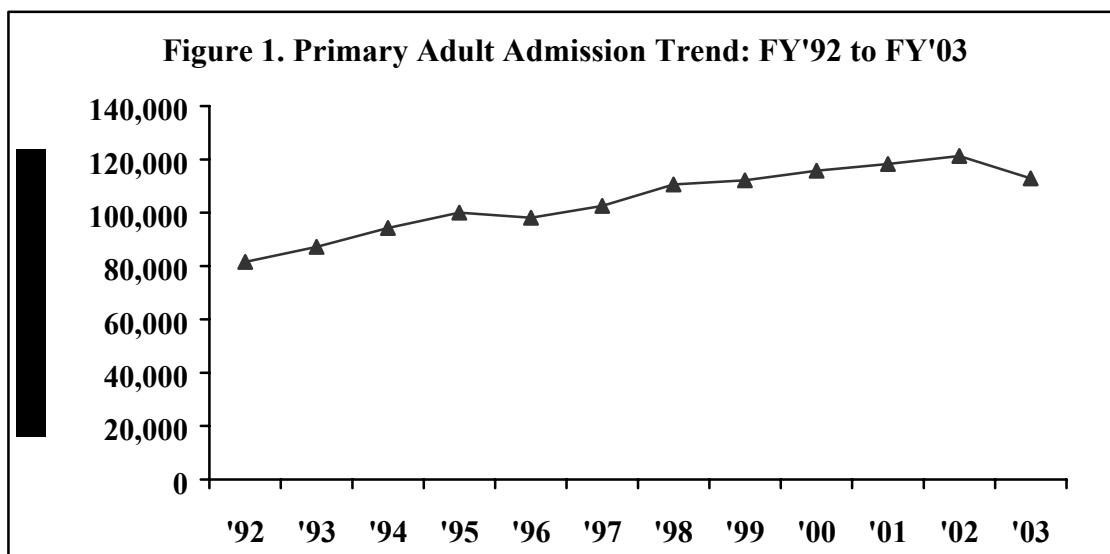
## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: STATEWIDE ADULT ADMISSIONS**

### **Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services**

*This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2003.*<sup>1</sup>

#### **Overall Treatment Admissions**

In FY 2003 there were 115,896 admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts; of these 3,038 admissions were under 18 years of age.<sup>2</sup> The remainder of this fact sheet presents data on the 112,858 adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for adults 18 years and older to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2003. The decline in the number of admissions reflects a reduction in program capacity rather than a decrease in need for services.



#### **Characteristics of Adult Admissions**

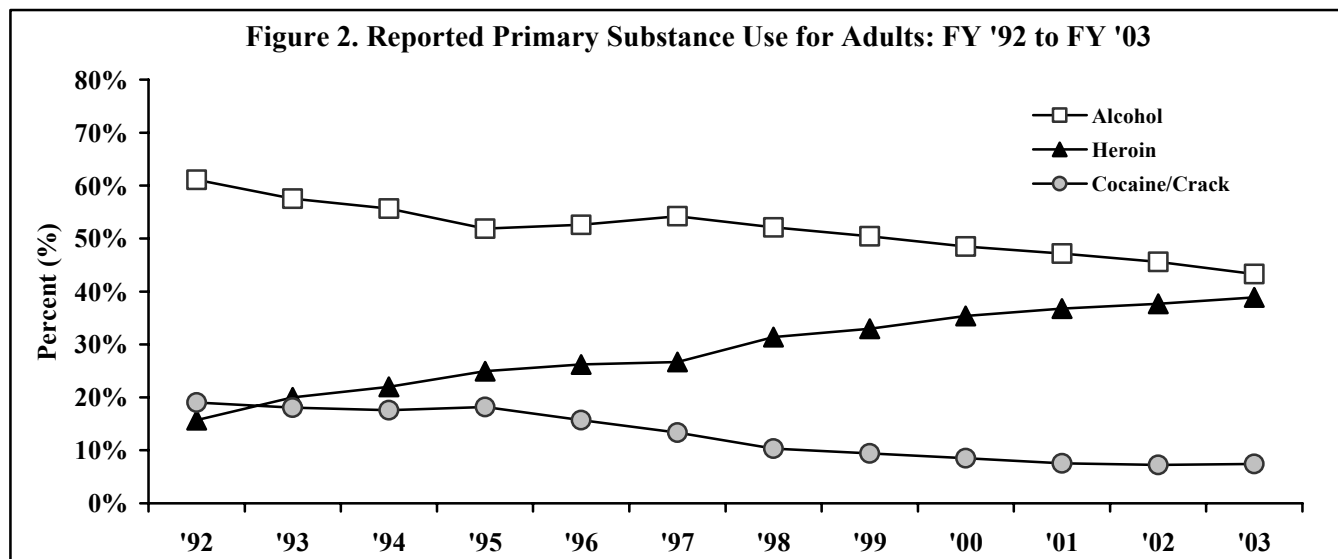
In FY 2003, adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reported the following characteristics:

- 72.6% (81,930) were male and 27.4% (30,922) were female.
- 70.7% (79,743) were White, 11.3% (12,787) were Black, 14.3% (16,095) were Latino, and 3.8% (4,233) were other racial categories.
- 76.0% (85,734) were unemployed.
- 20.7% (23,327) were homeless.<sup>3</sup>
- 28.7% (32,387) reported prior mental health treatment.
- 31.0% (35,013) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- One third (36,14) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.7 years.
- 20.1% (22,725) were parents of children under six years of age, 33.0% (7,508) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-five percent (39,633) were parents of children 6-18 years of age, 27.8% (11,029) of these admissions reported living with their children.

## Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2003, admissions reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

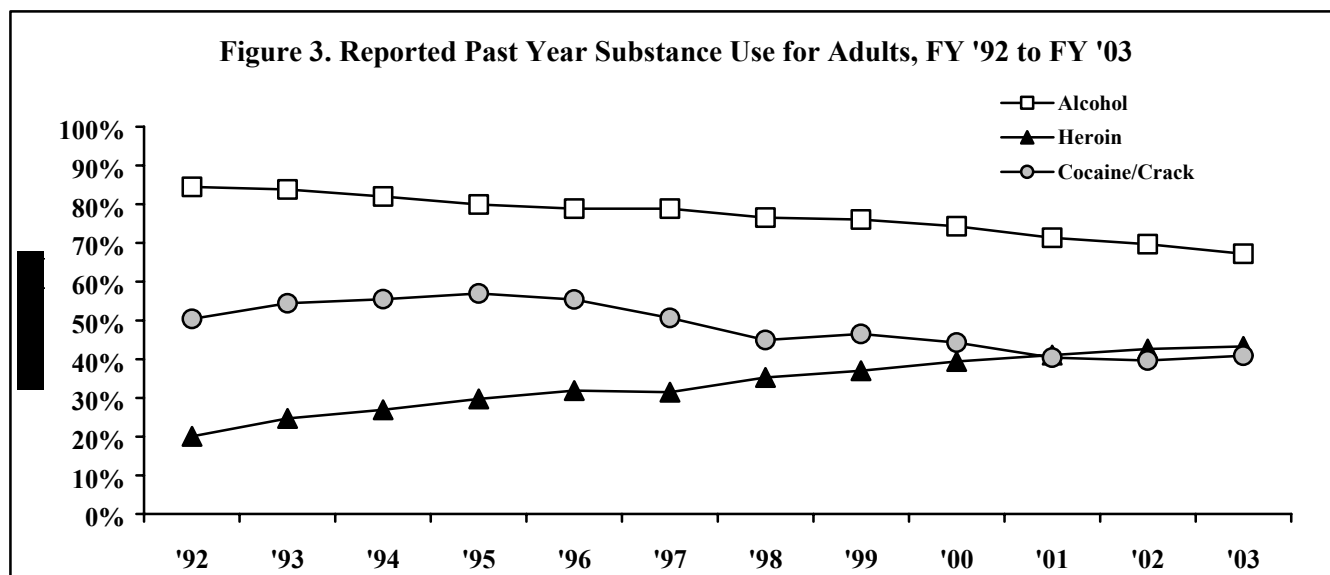
- 43.3% (48,829) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 38.9% (43,881) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 7.4% (8,304) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 4.9% (5,543) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 5.6% (6,301) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



## Substance Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol remained the most reported substance used in the past year among adult clients. The percentages of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

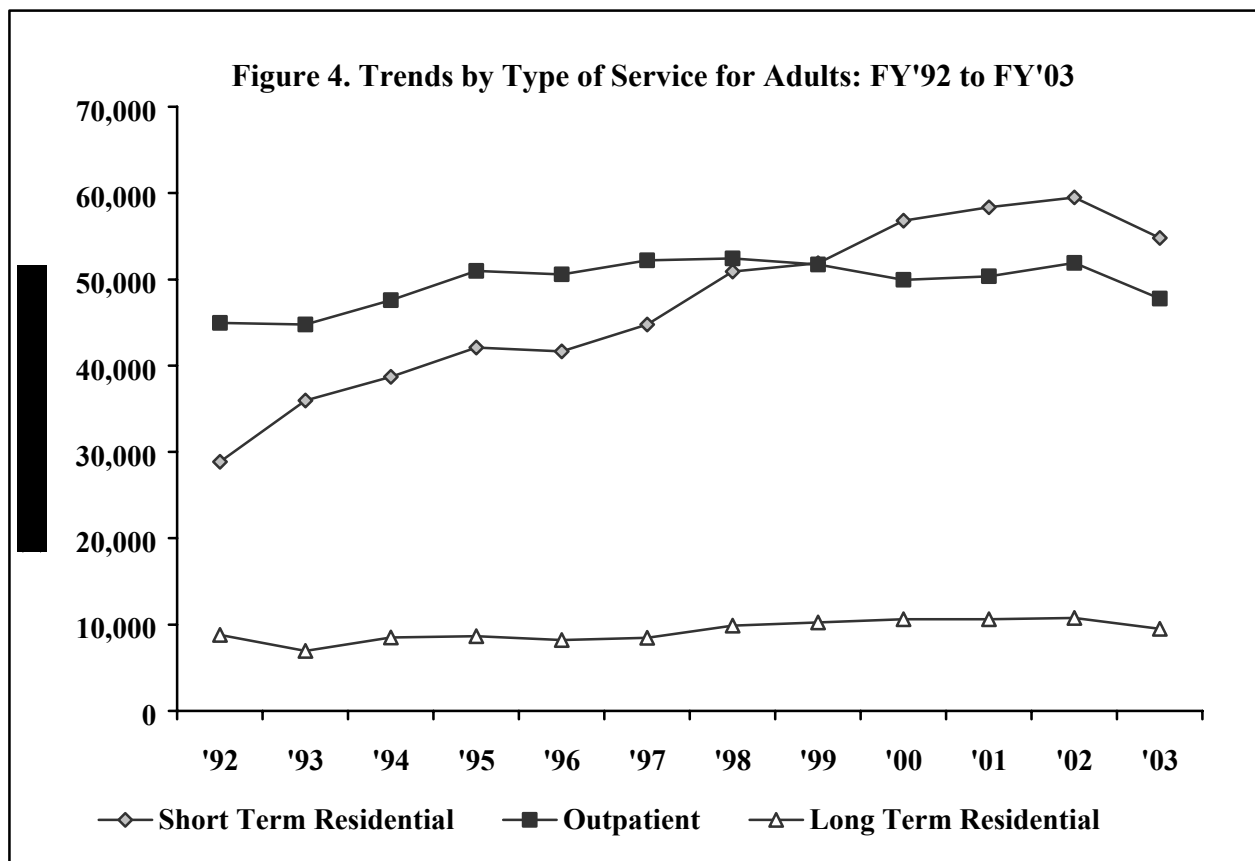
- 67.2% (75,840) reported using alcohol within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 43.2% (48,794) reported past year heroin use.
- 40.9% (46,103) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 24.5% (27,645) reported past year marijuana use.
- 31.6% (35,640) reported past year use of *other* drugs; this includes 13.0% other opiates/synthetics and 10.1% tranquilizers.



## Admissions by Services Type

In FY 2003, admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 48.5% (54,786) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (50,818), Transitional Support Services (3,662), and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery (298).
- 42.3% (47,756) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (3,051), 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver (9,577), Outpatient Counseling (22,429), Case Management (613), Compulsive Gambling (190), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare (1,793), Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult (401), Expanded Treatment Services (597), Acupuncture Detox (1,165), County Corrections (2,578), and Narcotic Treatment (5,362).
  - 4.8% (5,362) of all admissions received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 8.4% (9,513) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (4,754), Therapeutic Communities (955), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential (1,989), Specialized Residential for Women (473), Family Shelters (115), Social Models (385), and Tewksbury Stabilization (842).
- 0.6% (630) of admissions received Supportive Housing services.



<sup>1</sup> SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2003. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

<sup>2</sup> For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

<sup>3</sup> These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

## **Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adults**

In FY 2003, there were 54,786 admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 74.7% (40,926) were male and 25.3% (13,860) were female.
- 68.1% (37,327) were White, 11.7% (6,398) were Black, and 16.6% (9,116) were Latino.
- 88.8% (48,663) were unemployed.
- 32.2% (17,637) were homeless.
- 19.3% (10,554) reported prior mental health treatment.
- 44.3% (24,254) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 34.5 % (18,889) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 36.2 years.
- 19.2% (10,490) were parents of children under six years of age, 18.9% (1,973) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-five percent (19,315) were the parents of children 6-18 years of age, 14.8% (2,868) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 54.8% (30,044) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 35.3% (19,324) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 3.9% (2,151) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.5% (245) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 5.5% (3,022) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substance Used in Past Year**

In FY 2003, at admission heroin and alcohol were the most reported substances used in the past year among admissions to all Short Term Residential Services. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 60.6% (33,184) reported past year heroin use.
- 56.8% (31,100) reported past year alcohol use.
- 36.9% (20,199) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 13.3% (7,304) reported past year marijuana use.
- 25.7% (14,076) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 11.4% other opiates/synthetics, 0.4% PCP/other hallucinogens, 0.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 9.7% Tranquilizers, 0.3% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 0.1% inhalants, 0.2% over the counter drugs, and 3.3% other drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 92.8% (50,818) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 7.2% (3,960) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

## **Outpatient Services Admissions by Adults**

In FY 2003, there were 47,756 admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult, Expanded Treatment Services, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

In FY 2003, admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 70.5% (33,684) were male and 29.5% (14,066) were female.
- 72.6% (34,659) were White, 11.1% (5,306) were Black, and 12.3% (5,890) were Latino.
- 59.8% (28,551) were unemployed.
- 5.7% (2,726) were homeless.
- 37.3% (17,802) reported prior mental health treatment.
- 16.1% (7,689) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 30.3% (14,478) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.3 years.
- 21.1% (10,065) were parents of children under six years of age, 49% (4,910) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-five percent (16,495) were parents of children 6-18 years of age, 44.0% (7,263) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported alcohol most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 52.0% (24,817) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 22.1% (10,529) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 10.2% (4,878) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 10.0% (4,763) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 5.8% (2,769) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substance Used in Past Year**

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 76.9% (36,742) reported past year alcohol use.
- 39.4% (18,816) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 34.7% (16,553) reported past year marijuana use.
- 24.2% (11,570) reported past year heroin use.
- 33.9% (16,189) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 13.4% other opiates/synthetics, 2.0% PCP/other hallucinogens, 2.2% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 9.0% Tranquilizers, 1.2% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 0.4% inhalants, 0.7% over the counter drugs, and 5.0% other drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 23.8% (11,370) received DAE Services including 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare Services.
- 11.2% (5,362) received Narcotic Treatment Services. Of these admissions, 61.0% (3,272) reported past year IDU.
- 65.0% (31,024) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, Outpatient Counseling, County Corrections, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult), and Expanded Treatment Services.

## **Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adults**

In FY 2003, there were 9,513 admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, Social Models, and Tewksbury Stabilization.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

In FY 2003, admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 72.2% (6,864) were male and 27.9% (2,649) were female.
- 75.4% (7,176) were White, 10.4% (990) were Black, and 10.3% (978) were Latino.
- 83.8% (7,969) were unemployed.
- 28.3% (2,694) were homeless.
- 38.1% (3,623) reported prior mental health treatment.
- 30.1% (2,863) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 35.1% (3,341) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.6 years.
- 21.6% (2,055) were parents of children under six years of age, 28.5% (585) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-eight percent (3,593) were the parents of children 6-18 years of age, 23.4% (842) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported alcohol most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 46.3% (4,403) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 32.2% (3,060) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 13.2% (1,256) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 3.5% (336) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 4.8% (458) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substance Used in Past Year**

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 78.1% (7,443) reported past year alcohol use.
- 68.6% (6,530) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 39.4% (3,748) reported past year heroin use.
- 36.1% (3,436) reported past year marijuana use.
- 51.2% (4,871) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 19.8% other opiates/synthetics, 3.2% PCP/other hallucinogens, 3.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 17.3% Tranquilizers, 2.3% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 0.8% inhalants, 1.3% over the counter drugs, and 3.2% other drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 72.9% (6,936) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, Social Model, and Tewksbury Stabilization.
- 20.9% (1,989) were admitted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential Services.
- 5.0% (473) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 1.2% (115) received treatment in Family Shelters.